UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
SHAH, TUSHAR S

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 March 2009*.
2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11 and 13-20* is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11, 13-20* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the amendment filed on March 19th, 2009.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-11 and 13-20 are pending, of which claims, 1 and 11 are in independent form. Claims 1 and 11 have been amended.

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1, regarding "the AutoRun program in the semiconductor storage device calling the copy thereof in the host computer to execute the copy of the specific file in the host disk of the host computer," have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

2.   Applicant's arguments filed on 3/19/2009, regarding claim 11 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Referring to claim 11, the applicant has argued, on page 12 of the response, that Chang fails to disclose the limitation, "the AutoRun program in the semiconductor

storage device calling the copy thereof in the host disk of the host computer to execute the copy of the specific file in the semiconductor storage device."

The examiner disagrees that Chang fails to disclose this limitation. As correctly pointed out by the applicant Chang only transfers the executable, Autorun.inf, to the host and not the specific file. However, the claim as amended states that the specific file is executed in the semiconductor storage device, therefore the examiner sees this limitation as met by Chang.

Referring to claims 1 and 11, the applicant has argued, on page 13 of the response, that there is no motivation to combine Chang with Yoneda to incorporate the timing mechanisms of Yoneda with the method of Chang.

The examiner disagrees. With reference to Chang Figure 3, the re-enumeration process of Chang occurs only after the completion of the AutoRun program (steps 350 and 370). The timer means of Yoneda on the other hand, prepares for the possibility of an error in the autorun program which may cause the system to hang up in the autorun process and may preclude the primary function of the peripheral device. On expiration of the timer the device is re-enumerated to its primary function. Please see Yoneda page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 15-25 for a recitation of the motivation.

The grounds of rejection to claims 1-10 have been updated in response to the amendments made. The grounds of rejection to claims 11, and 13-20 are maintained and repeated below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-7, 11-15 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Chang US Publication No. 2005/0083741 A1 (hereinafter Chang) in

view of Yoneda US Publication Number 2006/0279642 A1 (hereinafter Yoneda).

Referring to claim 11, Chang discloses, a method of AutoRun using a

semiconductor storage device, the semiconductor storage device (Integrated Circuit

Memory Device 100, Chang Fig. 1) being coupled with a host computer (host 150,

Chang Fig. 1) having an operation system with an AutoRun mechanism, comprising:

1) the operation system of the host computer sending out a first inquiry command

(Step 310, the host computing device performs an enumeration to identify the newly

attached USB peripheral, Chang page 2, paragraph 0025, lines 1-2) to the

semiconductor storage device (USB peripheral) for detecting the type of the device;

2) the semiconductor storage device replying to the first inquiry command from

the operation system that the device is an optical disk (Step 33, the autorun firmware in

the USB peripheral announces itself with a device interface description such as a Bulk

Only Transport corresponding to a CD-ROM, Chang page 2, paragraph 0027, lines 1-5);

3) the operation system of the host computer deeming the semiconductor

storage device as an optical disk based on the reply from the semiconductor storage

device (the USB peripheral firmware announces itself as a CD-ROM using the bulk only

transport protocol, Chang page 2, paragraph 0027, lines 1-5), and performing an

operation accordingly (the host request enumeration of the files in the root directory and

the firmware responds, Chang page 2, paragraph 0028, lines 5-7); and

4) the AutoRun mechanism of the operation system searching for an AutoRun

configuration file (Autorun.inf, Chang page 2, paragraph 0029, line 4) stored in the

semiconductor storage device (the file is stored on the memory component of the USB

peripheral, Chang page 2, paragraph 0029, lines 3-5) which simulates an optical disk

drive so that a specific file directed by the AutoRun configuration file can be executed,

the searching step comprising:

(4-1) the operation system sending out a second inquiry command to detect

whether an optical disk is inserted into the optical disk drive when the semiconductor

storage device is deemed to be an optical disk drive (Inherent, it is the standard

operation every operating system to inquire as to whether or not there is a disk in a

drive. It is there fore inherent that if the USB peripheral of Chang presents itself as a

CD-ROM drive, the OS of the host system would necessarily inquire as to whether or

not the device had a disk in it, Chang page 2, paragraphs 0025 and 0027);

(4-2) in response to the second inquiry command, the semiconductor storage

device, which simulates an optical disk drive, replying to the operation system after a

predetermined delay, that an optical disk is already inserted into the optical disk drive so

that the operation system can deem the semiconductor storage device as an optical

disk with in an optical disk (Inherent, in mimicking the operation of CD Rom drive, the

USB peripheral would necessarily have to indicate that it was a CD drive with a disk.

Chang indicates that the host requests enumeration of files in the disk. It could only

make this request in the event that it believed there was a disk and there for a file

structure to be read from. Therefore this limitation is seen as inherent by the examiner,

Chang page 2, paragraph 0028, lines 5-8); and

(4-3) the AutoRun mechanism of the operation system searching for the AutoRun

configuration file (in response to the enumeration of the files in the USB peripheral,

Chang page 2 paragraph 0028 lines 5-8, the auto run firmware informs the host of the

presence of Autorun.inf, Chang, page 2, paragraph 0029, lines 1-5) stored in the

semiconductor storage device which simulates the optical disk drive with an optical disk

so that the operation system can execute the specific file directed by the AutoRun

configuration file,

Wherein an AutoRun program is present in the semiconductor storage device

coupled to the host computer and capable of directing the specific file (AutoRun

firmware, page 2, paragraph 0029); and

The AutoRun program is directed by the AutoRun configuration file (Autorun.inf,

page 2, paragraph 0029, line 3), wherein the searching step comprises:

The operation system accessing the AutoRun configuration file stored in the

semiconductor storage device to search for the AutoRun program, and;

executing the AutoRun program in the semiconductor storage device to search

for the specific file, copying the AutoRun program in the semiconductor storage device

and the specific file to be executed to a host disk of the host computer (that the auto run

firmware informs the hose of the presence of auto run executable files and those files

are then provided to the host computer. The examiner interprets this as the executable

files are transferred to the host computer (Chang page 2, paragraph 0029);

the AutoRun program in the semiconductor storage device calling the copy

thereof in the host disk of the host computer to execute the copy of the specific file in

the semiconductor storage device (the host executes the auto run functionality, Chang

page 2, paragraph 0029).

It is noted that Chang fails to disclose, starting a timing program with a

predetermined timing value; and the timing program sending a out a reset command to

the semiconductor storage device when time arrives at the predetermined timing value.

However, Yoneda discloses, starting a timing program (timer means, Yoneda

page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 3-7) with a predetermined timing value (predetermined

time period, page 3, paragraph 0042, line 7); and

the timing program sending a out a reset command to the semiconductor storage

device when time arrives at the predetermined timing value (after the expiration of the

predetermined time period, the changing means resets the connection with the pc to

change to operation mode of the camera, Yoneda page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 7-15).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Chang and Yoneda before him or her, to utilize the timing means of Yoneda with the AutoRun method of Chang.

The motivation to combine is apparent in Yoneda, page 3 paragraph 0042, lines 15-22, where it states that by running a timer, even if the device has an error or failure in being detected as a storage device, the device may still operate in a different mode.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Yoneda with Chang to obtain the invention as disclosed in the instant claim.

As per claim 13, Chang discloses, the method of claim 11 wherein an AutoRun program is preset in the semiconductor storage device coupled to the host computer and capable of directing a specific file; and the AutoRun program is directed by the AutoRun configuration file, wherein the step 4-3) comprises:

the copy of the AutoRun program sending out a rest command to the semiconductor storage device (Step 360, a query to see if the USB peripheral is to be enumerated again, which if the autorun is complete, would allow it to announce itself as USB device (e.g. a data storage device), Chang page 2, paragraph 0030, lines 1-8).

It is noted that Chang does not appear to explicitly disclose, if the AutoRun program cannot successfully send out the reset command, the timing program sending out a reset command to the semiconductor storage device when time reaches the predetermined timing value.

However, Yoneda disclose, if the AutoRun program cannot successfully send out the reset command, the timing program sending out a reset command to the semiconductor storage device when time reaches the predetermined timing value (after the expiration of the predetermined time period, the changing means resets the connection with the pc to change to operation mode of the camera, Yoneda page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 7-15).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Chang and Yoneda before him or her, to utilize the timing means of Yoneda with the AutoRun method of Chang.

The motivation to combine is apparent in Yoneda, page 3 paragraph 0042, lines 15-22, where it states that by running a timer, even if the device has an error or failure in being detected as a storage device, the device may still operate in a different mode.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Yoneda with Chang to obtain the invention as disclosed in the instant claim.

As per claim 14, Chang discloses, the method of claim 11, wherein the step (4-3) further comprises:

The timing program sending out a reset command to the semiconductor storage device when the time reaches the predetermined timing value (after the expiration of the predetermined time period, the changing means resets the connection with the pc to change to operation mode of the camera, Yoneda page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 7-15).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art, having the teachings of Chang and Yoneda before him or her, to utilize the

timing means of Yoneda with the AutoRun method of Chang.

The motivation to combine is apparent in Yoneda, page 3 paragraph 0042, lines

15-22, where it states that by running a timer, even if the device has an error or failure

in being detected as a storage device, the device may still operate in a different mode.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Yoneda with Chang to obtain

the invention as disclosed in the instant claim.

As per claim 15, Chang discloses, the method of claim 14, wherein the

predetermined timing value is set by a user or through a special software and/or

program (the timing to re-enumerate is set by autorun firmware, Chang page 2,

paragraph 0030, lines 1-8 and Fig. 3).

As per claim 16, Chang discloses, the method of Claim 11, further comprising

the following steps for switching the semiconductor storage device to the conventional

storage device after activating the AutoRun mechanism of the operation system in step

4), including:

5) resetting the semiconductor storage device (the USB peripheral re-

enumerates itself to the system, Chang page 2, paragraph 0030. lines 1-8).

6) replying that the semiconductor storage device is the conventional storage

device when the operation system sends out the first inquiry command for detecting the

type of the device (the autorun firmware announces itself as a USB peripheral, e.g. data

storage device, Step 370, Chang page 2, paragraph 0030, lines 4-6);

7) the operation system performing a configuration based on the reply from the

semiconductor storage device (Step 380, the autorun firmware loads the firmware

associated with the enumerated USB peripheral); and

It is noted that neither Chang nor Yoneda specifically discloses, 8) the operation

system performing a conventional storage operation on the semiconductor device

according to a user command.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that in step 380 the

USB peripheral has identified itself as a storage device and is therefore available for

storage operations as per the device descriptors it provides to the host (Chang page 2,

paragraph 0031, lines 5-6). Therefore it would be obvious to perform a storage

operation on the USB peripheral

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art, having the teachings of Chang and Yoneda before him or her, to modify the

method of Chang to perform a storage operation on the USB peripheral.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that using the USB

storage device as a storage device would utilize the device in its intended fashion.

As per claim 17, neither Chang nor Yoneda specifically discloses, the method of

claim 16, wherein said steps for switching the semiconductor storage device to a

conventional storage device can be performed after activating the AutoRun mechanism

of the operation system, regardless of the execution of specific file.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the autorun

firmware could re-enumerate the device prior to the completion of the autorun

executable. The autorun executable is provided to the host and once that has occurred

it could clearly run its course independent of the USB peripheral maintaining its status

as a virtual CD ROM drive.

The motivation to do so is apparent in that once the autorun executable has been

provided to the host, its operation is independent of the device enumeration of the USB

peripheral and therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would

clearly see that it is not necessary to tie the re-enumeration process to the completion of

the autorun procedure.

As per claim 18, the method of claim 11, wherein the AutoRun mechanism of

the operation system of the host computer supports an automatic execution of a file in

the optical disk in the optical disk drive, and the optical disk drive is selected from the

group consisting of a CD-ROM, a CD-RW, a DVD-ROM, a DVD-RAM, a blue laser

DVD, and a red laser DVD (USB peripheral enumerates itself as CD-ROM, Chang page

2, paragraph 0027, lines 5-6).

As per claim 19, Chang discloses, the method of claim 11, wherein a device

type of the semiconductor storage device can be changed by inputting an indication

from a command, buttoning, or programming (person operable physical slide switch

700, Chang page 3, paragraph 0043, lines 1-5);

The semiconductor storage device is then preset as a preset type selected from

the predetermined types according to the input indication (switch 700 allows a person to

select from among multiple modes, functionalities or peripherals available on the USB

device, Chang page 3, paragraph 0043, lines 2-8), and after the semiconductor storage

device is reset, the semiconductor storage device is coupled to the host computer as

the preset type of device (based on the position of switch 700, the various functionalities

of the device maybe enabled and disabled, Chang page 3, paragraph 0044, lines 1-8).

As per claim 20, Chang discloses, the method of Claim 11 wherein the host

computer can perform a conventional storage operation on the semiconductor storage

device according to a user command (Step 370 and 380, the USB peripheral re

enumerates itself as a storage device, and loads the firmware to associated with the

enumerated type, making it available for commands, Chang page 2, paragraph 0031,

lines 1-7).

5.   Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Chang in view of Yoneda, further in view of Kouperchiliak et al. US Publication No.

2003/0046447 A1 (hereinafter Kouperchiliak).

Referring to claim 1, Chang discloses, a method of AutoRun using a

semiconductor storage device (Integrated Circuit Memory Device 100, Chang Fig. 1),

the semiconductor storage device being coupled to a host computer (host 150, Chang

Fig. 1) having an operation system with an AutoRun mechanism, comprising:

1) the operation system of the host computer sending out an inquiry command to

the semiconductor storage device for detecting a type of the device (Step 310, the host

computing device performs an enumeration to identify the newly attached USB

peripheral, Chang page 2, paragraph 0025, lines 1-2);

2) the semiconductor storage device replying to the inquiry command from the

operation system based on one or more predetermined device types (Step 33, the auto

run firmware in the USB peripheral announces itself with a device interface description

such as a Bulk Only Transport corresponding to a CD-ROM, Chang page 2, paragraph

0027, lines 1-5);

3) the operation system of the host computer deeming the semiconductor

storage device as one type of the predetermined device types according to the reply

from the semiconductor storage device (the USB peripheral firmware announces itself

as a CD-ROM using the bulk only transport protocol, Chang page 2, paragraph 0027,

lines 1-5), and performing an operation accordingly (the host request enumeration of the

files in the root directory and the firmware responds, Chang page 2, paragraph 0028,

lines 5-7); and

4) the AutoRun mechanism of the operation system searching for an AutoRun

configuration file stored in the semiconductor storage device which simulates said

deemed device type so that a specific file directed by the searched AutoRun configuration file can be executed by the operation system,

wherein an AutoRun program (Autorun.inf, Chang page 2, paragraph 0029, line 4) is preset in the semiconductor storage device coupled to the host computer and capable of directing the specific file; and the AutoRun program is directed by the AutoRun configuration file (the file is stored on the memory component of the USB peripheral, Chang page 2, paragraph 0029, lines 3-5), wherein the searching step comprises:

the operation system accessing the AutoRun configuration file stored in the semiconductor storage device (in response to the enumeration of the files in the USB peripheral, Chang page 2 paragraph 0028 lines 5-8, the auto run firmware informs the host of the presence of Autorun.inf, Chang, page 2, paragraph 0029, lines 1-5) to search for the AutoRun program;

executing the AutoRun program to search for the specific file, copying the AutoRun program and the specific file to be executed to a host disk of the host computer (that the auto run firmware informs the hose of the presence of auto run executable files and those files are then provided to the host computer. The examiner interprets this as the executable files are transferred to the host computer, Chang page 2, paragraph 0029);

It is noted that Chang fails to disclose, starting a timing program with a predetermined timing value;

the timing program sending out a reset command to the semiconductor storage

device when time arrives at the predetermined timing value.

However, Yoneda discloses, starting a timing program (timer means, Yoneda

page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 3-7) with a predetermined timing value (predetermined

time period, page 3, paragraph 0042, line 7);

the timing program sending a out a reset command to the semiconductor storage

device when time arrives at the predetermined timing value (after the expiration of the

predetermined time period, the changing means resets the connection with the pc to

change to operation mode of the camera, Yoneda page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 7-15).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art, having the teachings of Chang and Yoneda before him or her, to utilize the

timing means of Yoneda with the AutoRun method of Chang.

The motivation to combine is apparent in Yoneda, page 3 paragraph 0042, lines

15-22, where it states that by running a timer, even if the device has an error or failure

in being detected as a storage device, the device may still operate in a different mode.

It is further noted that Chang and Yoneda do not explicitly disclose, the AutoRun

program in the semiconductor storage device calling the copy of the AutoRun program

in the host disk of the host computer to execute the copy of the specific file in the host

disk of the host computer.

However, Kouperchiliak discloses, the AutoRun program in the semiconductor

storage device calling the copy of the AutoRun program in the host disk of the host

computer to execute the copy of the specific file in the host disk of the host computer

(Fig. 3, Step 58, autorun program uploads device related software and configuration files to computer, page 3, paragraph 0042, lines 10-16).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to copy all the device related software to the computer as in Kouperchiliak.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that by copying the data to a location where the OS would expect it to be, the installation of the device may be completed without intervention from the user (See Kouperchiliak page 3, paragraph 0043, 3-8).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kouperchiliak and Yoneda with Chang to obtain the invention as disclosed in the instant claim.

As per claim 2, Chang discloses, the method of Claim 1, wherein the semiconductor storage device is coupled to the host computer through an interface selected from the group consisting of a USB interface, a UWB interface, a blue-tooth interface, an IrDA infrared interface, a HomeRF interface, an IEEE 802.11a interface, an IEEE 802.11b interface, an IEEE 1394 Bus, an IDE bus, a USB bus, an LAN, and a WAN (USB peripheral, Chang page 2, paragraph 0025, lines 1-2).

As per claim 3, the method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined device types which are supported by the AutoRun mechanism of the operation system of the host computer, are selected from the group consisting of an optical disk, a host disk, a removable disk, a USB large volume disk, and a USB flash disk (The current invention

provides AutoRun by mimicking a CD-ROM drive, Chang page 2, paragraph 0027, lines

5-6).

As per claim 4, the method of claim 3, wherein the optical disk are selected from

the group consisting of, a CD-Rom, a CD-RW, a DVD-ROM, a DVD-RW, a DVD-RAM,

a blue laser DVD, and a red laser DVD (The current invention provides AutoRun by

mimicking a CD-ROM drive, Chang page 2, paragraph 0027, lines 5-6).

As per claim 5, similar limitations as in claims 1 and 19 are recited. Therefore

the rejections of claims 1 and 19 apply to claim 5.

As per claim 6, the method of Claim 1, wherein the predetermined device

types can be defined as one or more device types based on related protocols (the USB

peripheral maybe made up of several USB device, Chang page 3, paragraph 0040,

lines 1-10, and Fig. 6);

The semiconductor storage device can be coupled to the host computer as one

device, or as more devices which are processed according to the device types,

respectively (the USB peripheral maybe made up of several USB device, Chang page

3, paragraph 0040, lines 1-10, and Fig. 6).

As per claim 7, the method of Claim 1, wherein the semiconductor

storage device detects whether the AutoRun configuration file is present in a storage

space of the semiconductor storage device (Step 320, Chang page 2, paragraph 0026,

lines 1-3 And Fig. 3);

If the AutoRun configuration file is present, the semiconductor storage device is

coupled to the host computer as a preset type (step 330, Change page 2, paragraph

0027, lines 1-6 and Fig. 3);

If the AutoRun configuration file is not present, the semiconductor storage device

is coupled to the host computer as a conventional storage device (Step 320 proceeds to

Step 370 if the autorun firmware is disabled or not present, Chang page 2, paragraph

0026, lines 1-3 and Fig. 3).

As per claim 8, similar limitations as in claims 1 and 20 are recited. Therefore

the rejection of claims 1 and 20 apply to claim 8.

As per claim 9, similar limitations as in claims 1 and 17 are recited. Therefore

the rejection of claims 1 and 17 apply to claim 9.

As per claim 10, Chang discloses, the method of claim 9, wherein the

conventional storage operation is a process based on a protocol according to a

conventional device type of the semiconductor storage device, and the protocol are

selected from the group consisting of UFI, SFF80201, SCSI Transparent Command Set,

Reduced Block Commands (RBC), T10 Project 1240-D, ZIP Disk and MO Disk

protocols (SCSI transparent command set, Chang page 2, paragraph 0027, line 4).

Conclusion

6.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in
this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP
§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37
CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE
MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any
extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of
the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later
than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to TUSHAR S. SHAH whose telephone number is
(571)270-1970. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dr. Henry Tsai can be reached on 571-272-4176. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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/T. S. S./
Examiner, Art Unit 2184

/Henry W.H. Tsai/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2184